Academy of Russe-Concerts, 1 and 1:10 F. M. Bijou Opera Mouse-Adenia. 1F. M. Cautae-Polly. 1F. M. Maly's Thoutre—Denies. 1:15. P. M. Eden Musee—Tablesux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Edon Muses—Tablesta in Wax, Ac. 11 A. M. to 11 Grand Opera Mouses—Siberia. 8 P. M. Moster & Rimi's—Izion. 3 and 8 P. M. Mycoum Theatre—Dabolar. 5:26 P. M. Madison Square Theatre—Scaled instructions. Nikho's Gardon—Monte Cristo. 8 P. M. People's Theatre-Across the Continent. SP. M. Thails Theatrs—Feldpredger, SP. M. Tony Pastor's Theatrs—The Corner Greery, 3 & SP. Union Square 3 Beatrs—My Sweetest, SP. M. Wallack's Theatrs—The Black Husser, SP. M. Bå Avenue Theatre-Hamply Dumply. FP. Bill Avenue I bratre-We, Ut à Ca. F. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. isaned to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

S4th Street Theatre-Cordelia's Aspirations | and IP. M

Why Make War on the Administration We copy this morning a vigorous and merciless attack upon the administration of Mr CLEVELAND and Mr. BAYARD, which is published conspicuously by the Cincinnati Enquirer. We have no doubt that it will be read with attention by citizens of all parties; and we do not think that the objection which will be brought against it, namely, that the editor of the Enquirer was not entirely friendly to Mr. CLEVE EAND's election, and has been in a state of latent opposition since, ought to weigh much by way of answer to the facts and argu ments which it sets forth. The real question is whether the facts are true, and whether the arguments are just and judicious.

There can be no question that during the two months he has been in office President CLEVELAND has moved with great slowness loward that reformation which many expected of him. Apart from the appointment of his Cabinet, he has scarcely made any important change; and he has done nothing so far to demonstrate the alleged rottenness of the Republican tenure. Many of his appointments have undoubtedly gone directly in the teeth of the proposition that the executive departments were filled with rascals, and that the Government had become a den of thieves requiring to be cleared out. It must be admitted that things remain very much as he found them, and that the only reformation of which we have heard has been what is called civil service reform, a deceitful device invented and practised to the simple end of keeping Republicans in office and keeping Democrats out.

Yet we maintain that all these facts fail entirely to justify the indictment brought in the Enquirer; and while we admit that dis content is active and widespread among Democrats in all parts of the country, we contend that the expression of the Enquirer goes altogether beyond the proper limit, and that war upon the Administration such as it opens cannot be justified by the antecedente and acts of the President.

Those who anticipated from the inauguration of the present Executive any profound and sweeping political reform seem to us to have been altogether excessive in their expectations. Mr. CLEVELAND is not that kind of a statesman. He is a sincere, industrious, painstaking, and self-reliant man, and so far as requiring his Secretaries and their clerks to work faithfully and constantly at their duties is concerned, he may properly be described as a reformer; but, so far as any fundamental change and overhauling of the system is concerned, such as Governor TILDEN applied in the case of the Canal Ring in this State, Mr. CLEVE-EAND is not a reformer. He does not take hold of things in such a way. His mind does not grasp great questions of reconstruction, and he has not that searching and revolutionary intellect which attacks complicated evils of administration and sets the machine right. Besides, he is not a partisan politician, and never was; and all this was known when he was nominated and elected. It seems to us the height of injustice to apply to him now a different standard from that which has been illustrated in his whole public career.

For this reason we denlore such attacks as this of the Euguirer. What good can come of them? How do they advance Democratic principles? How will they improve the status of the Democratic party? In what way do they add to its strength? And what new hopes of success do they open up for it? We cannot see any public benefit to be derived from them, but much harm. In our judgment It would be far better to view with patience and with all possible encouragement the development of an Administration which, while It is not wholly satisfactory, is yet in many important respects a great improve ment upon all that we have had during the last twenty years. Let us, if we can, endeavor to strengthen the Democracy under the trials to which it is subjected, rather than by any useless quarrels to break it in twain and to render its future success difficult, if not impossible. Mr. CLEVE-LAND has his merits; and let us make the best of them.

The Arbitration Subterfuge.

The GLADSTONE Ministry have proposed and the Czar's Government has in principle agreed, to submit to arbitration the single question whether the Russians or the Afghans were chiefly blamable for the Kushk River collision. It is reported that all other matters in dispute have been adjusted, and that, the sole remaining subject of contro versy being thus disposed of, the whole con troversy between Russia and England will terminated. But what has been real cause of England's agitation and warlike preparation during the last five weeks? Were all the outery and outlay occasioned simply by the wish to test the veracity of a given Russian officer, or by a desire to block the Russian approach to Herat of which the Kushk River affair was only an incident? We must keep clear ideas upon this point if we would appreciate the depth of folly and abjection into which, under the pretence of averting war by arbitration, the

British people seem about to be betrayed.

Unquestionably arbitration is a better method than war of composing international disputes, provided the same fundamental problems which war was expected to resolve are left to its peaceful determination. But to give way without either war or arbitration as regards the very gist of controversy, while reserving for arbiters a trivial subject of inquiry, would be to play the craven in performance and the cozener in word. Such arbitration would be a decoy, a hoax, a sham, the subterfuge of a phrasemonger, meant to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope. Whether Mr. GLAD-STONE purposes to victimize his country by an evasion of this kind will be at once made clear, if we ask what penalty will be imposed on Bussia, provided Gen. KOMAROPP shall be pronounced by the arbiter selected guilty of gdoing in the Kushk River encounter.

Will Russia, in pursuance of that decision presents Penjdeh and withdraw her troops

on the Murghab and the Heri Rud to the points occupied before the date of that en-gagement? Certainly not; for Lord GRAN-VILLE, while ostensibly anxious to learn whether KOMABOFF or LUMBDEN has told the exact truth regarding the collision, has abjured all anxiety about the vital question of frontiers, and, without waiting for the report of a boundary commission or the assent of the Ameer, has covenanted to give Russia the furthest extension of her border yet demanded, namely, the line projected by LESSAR. Evidently, then, the utmost penalty which a decision of the arbiter adverse to KOMAROFF would carry, would be a payment by Russia of pecuniary damages to the Afghans for their injuries in the Rushk River battle. But how and by whom are the Afghans to be paid for losses far more serious, to wit, for Penjdeh, Maruchak, Kara Tepe, Ak Robat, Zulfikar, and the broad belt of their territory stretching from Sarakhs almost to the gates of Heratthe whole of which is sacrificed by England's recognition of the LESSAR boundary? And what are the English people to get for the \$55,000,000 which Mr. GLADSTONE by his great speech of a week ago beguiled their delegates into provisionally granting? Unquestion ably a part of that sum, and no small part, either, would be required to bribe the Ameer

to acquiesce in such a trenchant mutilation of his territory as the LESSAR line involves. We are curious to see whether the English people can be gulled into walving the question of the Afghan frontier by the trick of referring to arbitration the relatively futile question of Komaroff's veracity. I they can, it is absurd to speak of GLAD-STONE'S misrepresenting them. He would be in that case just the Minister they deserve.

The Colombian Troops in Panama.

The arrest and imprisonment of many citizens of Panama, as well as of insurgent leadors like AIRPURU and SANDOVAL, may turn out to be a justifiable precaution, but at first glance it must seem a breach of good faith.

The surrender of the town had been effected by agreement, in a meeting of the various Consuls, attended also by Admiral Jouern and Commander McCalla, and, of course, by representatives of the Government and insurgent forces. The latter had been for months in possession not only of Panama and Aspinwall, but of nearly every port on the Isthmus. They claimed political connec tion with the insurrectionary movement which had swept several other States, and were entitled, therefore, to adequate consideration; certainly the rebel forces in Panama under AIZPURU deserved better terms of capitulation than the lawless mob under PRESTAN that burned Aspinwall.

The agreement entered into was that Aiz-PURU should peacefully surrender Panama. with all the arms and munitions of the insurgent forces, the latter withdrawing from the town. Col. REYES was to take command on marching in, and Montoya was to as sume the Governorship until the State Government should be reconstructed. In consideration of this peaceful evacuation, pardon was to be granted to all political offenders except those concerned in the burning of Aspinwall. It must be remembered that at this time the entire expedition of Col. REYES, sent to repossess Panama, consisted of 850 men, who remained aboard their vessels in the harbor, waiting for AIZPURU'S forces to disband. And, although our naval officers had forbidden the defence of the town by street fighting, they were under the express orders of Secretary Whitney not to interfere in the political struggle, or to lend ald to either side, except for the preservation of

the lives and property of American citizens and the protection of transit on the Isthmus It is therefore clear that the Colombian troops received quite as great advantages as they conceded in procuring the surrender of Panama and in regaining control over interoceanic transit, without cost or loss of life. Having secured their part of the bargain, wholly or chiefly through the overshadowing influence of our troops, who re stricted the defensive operations of the insurgents, they should honorably carry out the rest of the compact. The excuse given at he did not deliver up all the arms of hi

for the imprisonment of Gen. AIZPURU is troops. It may have been thought that, had he done this, the slight skirmishing on the outskirts of the town which seems to have taken place after the surrender would not have occurred. But inability to turn over the expected number of small arms is a familiar feature of capitulations, since it is often difficult to prevent the concealment or theft of weapons. The progress of events may vindicate the

Colombian officers in their numerous arrests of citizens of Panama after the positive the express assent of our naval representatives, and designed to be executed in their presence, will be carried out with scrupulous fidelity.

An Extraordinary Examination.

It would appear from the records of th City Court that a Mr. KIMBALL owed the late Dr. J. P. WHITE some four hundred dol lars for professional services and rent, and after the latter's death Mr. KIMBALL gave note for the amount of his debt. This not was purchased by DAVID F. BUTCHER. Sull was brought thereon and judgment was entered against Mr. KIMBALL, who was subse quently examined as a judgment debtor be fore Judge ERNEST HALL of the City Court The examination took place in March and April last, and it was a crucial inquisition into the debtor's mode of life, his resources and expenditures. Until nearly the close of the examination, nothing appears in the case to distinguish it from the every-day examinations in supplementary proceedings which are so common in our courts.

It remained a commonplace matter enough

"Q-Did you on or about the Sth day of May, 1882 write a letter at the Union Club to Hanny Tunnsull! "Q.—Look at the printed copy letter now shown you whibit No. 1, and state whether you wrote the letter of

in the Union Club rooms?
"Q.—That letter reads as follows, in part addressed to MERNEY TURNEULL: 'I have to say that I heard you make the statement.' Did you not originally write the words.

"Q.—Did you not originally write. 'I understood you to make the statement.' and did not Mr. Jour Hurran tell you that that would not asswer, that you must make it stronger, or words to that effect!"

"Q.—To what members of the club did you show, the

agreement for amnesty. But whatever be the fact, the Government now restored there can best acknowledge its deep obligations to the United States for the potent aid rendered to it by scrupulously observing all agree ments to which our naval officers have been witnesses. It has been a point of pride with our country to so interfere in the affairs of the Isthmus as to deserve and secure on al hands praise both for its discretion and its disinterestedness. "It will be your duty," wrote Secretary WHITNEY to Admiral Journ at the outset, "to see that no irritation or unfriendliness shall arise from your presence at the Isthmus." The officacy of our inter vention in future disorders there must large ly depend on convincing all classes of the people that any agreement entered into be tween Government and insurgent forces, with

steemed contemporary kindly inform us who

until these questions were propounded to Mr. KIMBALL:

rhich that is a copy.

"Q-If you so wrote that letter, did you not write i

od you to make that statement?

From the London Field.

original letter of May & 1882, to which your atten has been called, before you sent it to Mr. Tunnsull?
"Q.—Did you show the original letter to Mr. Balmont, or have any conversation with him about it before it was sent to Mr. Tunnsull?

"Q-Was Mr. HERRY TORNSULL then, and is he still, an ber of the Century magazine there is an article by Gen. McClellan which' is likely to excite a intimate trient of yours?

"Q—In writing that letter were you actuated by feelings of hostility toward Mr. Locaze?

"Q—Are you still actuated by feelings of hostility

loward Mr. Lounay

toward Mr. Lourar
"Q.—At the time you wrote the letter of May 8, 1882,
did you have any definite and distinct recollection of
the conversation that had taken place on Nov. 28 then last past, that is, 1881 ? last past, that is, 1861?

"Q.—Wore you present at and did you hear the entire conversation between Mr. Tunssuut, and Mr. Lousay on the 28th day of November, 1881?

"Q.—Was not the conversation of 28th November, 1881.

"Q.—Was not the conversation of Sth November, 1891 so far as you heard it, only a casual conversation?

"Q.—Was your recollection in May, 1892, of the conversation between Mr. Tunsmul and Mr. Loubar any better than your recollection is now of the conversation you had with Mr. Hall in 1893?

"Q.—Was your recollection in May, 1862, of that conversation between Mr. Tunsmul and Mr. Loubar any better than your present recollection of the conversation with Mr. Burches, of which you have testified?

"Q.—Was not did you take in the conversation? "Q-What part did you take in the conversation a the Union Club 28th November, 1881, when Mr. Turn sull and Mr. Louran were present? "Q-Who instigated you to write the letter of May 8

"Q-Were you paid for writing that letter, and if a

how much? "Q.-In writing that letter had you any regard what ever for the truth, or was your sole purpose to injure "Q.—Was the writing of that letter part of the conspiracy to injure Mr. Lovear?"

Mr. KIMBALL very properly declined to answer any of these questions referring to the LOUBAT-TURNBULL controversy, and his refusal was sustained by Judge BROWNE of the City Court. The questions, if not impertinent in one sense, were certainly not pertinent to the matter before the court. What possible connection could the quarrel between LOUBAT and TURNBULL have with the judgment debtor's inability to pay the judgment? Any layman can appreciate the impropriety of the questions as well as if he were an experienced lawyer. Yet an appeal was taken to the General Term of the City Court from Judge BROWNE's decision sustaining Mr. KIMBALL's refusal to answer and printed copies of the appeal have been sent to the various newspapers in this city. Mr. JOHN C. BOSTELMAN appears as attorney for the plaintiff, BUTCHER, and Mr. WILLIAM H. ARNOUX, formerly Judge of the Superior Court, is counsel.

The remarkable facts thus developed are. first, the unexplained purchase of Mr. KIM-BALL's note by the third party, Mr. BUTCH-ER; secondly, the retaining of a former Judge of the Superior Court to maintain the propriety of asking a witness questions foreign to the issue; and thirdly, the taking of an appeal certain to be unsuccess ful, and the incurring the cost of printing the appeal book and the risk of the imposi tion of costs in a case involving only \$433 and where, in the event of success, the reversal of the order will not place the plaintiff one whit nearer the collection of his judgment.

The General Term of the City Court should affirm the order of Judge BROWNE. Moreover, an inquiry into the occult reasons for this singular proceeding might develop interesting facts.

No matter what debts a man may owe, the machinery of our courts should not be made effective for the gratification of personal ill will or malice.

Modest Ohio Once More.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Tribune, publishes a special despatch from Columbus, according to which "Gov. HOAD LY has an understanding with the Admin istration that he is to be appointed United States Supreme Court Judge ere long, in place of Justice BRADLEY, whose resignation is expected."

There are nine Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, including the Chief Justice.

Ohio is now represented in that tribunal not only by Chief Justice WATTE, but by Mr. Justice STANLEY MATTHEWS. If Gov. HOADLY is appointed, Ohio will

have one-third of the court. Under certain circumstances there might he no valid objection to selecting all the Judges from one State. If the lawyers of Ohio were far superior to those from any other part of the country in ability and learning, they would naturally receive greater consideration from the appointing power. It may be doubted, however, whether any such manifest superiority on the part of the Ohio bar exists at present as to entitle that State to three representatives on the bench of the Supreme Court.

The one man in the country conspicuously fit to be appointed to fill the next vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States is THOMAS M. COOLEY of Michigan. Unfortunately, however, he is a Republican.

We are surprised to see this utterance in the columns of the Philadelphia journal controlled by that veteran Democrat, Col. ALEX ANDER MCCLURE:

"With an eye on Senator Eusris, it might be remarked that CLEVELAND is still loved for the enemies he has

When the next Congress meets there may not be such rejoicing over the existence of Mr.

A committee of the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge asked Mr. W. A. ROEBLING if the structure could be used for the passage of Pullman cars, freight cars, and locomotives. Mr. ROEBLING replied that it could be used for the transit of all three, but that the locomotives should not weigh over eighteen tons. This is interesting information, inasmuch as it has been generally understood that the bridge was not equal to such heavy rolling stock as a thirty-two-ton Pullman car, a loaded freight car, or even such light locomotives as the late engineer of the bridge names. What object had the committee in propounding the questions new Brooklyn elevated road is to have a terminus on the New York side in Chatham street or that the City Hall branch of the New York elevated is to be deflected to the bridge and made to connect with Brooklyn? Or has the time come for the bridge to pass in the hands of the emniverous and able Mr. Coasin, whose principality is Long Island, and who has long had the eye of acquisitiveness upon the bridge and upon our City Hall as a terminus for the Long Island Railroad? Any one of these fine projects would be full of importance, and it

The Independent Republican squabs and the Mugwampa continue to protest against the appointment of Pillssuny, Chase, and Trour.—Atlanta Constitution. We can pick out the Mugwumps, but will our

are the squabs and how are they constituted? And Still be Doesn't Want an Office. From the Commercial Gazette.

Mr. Vanderblit is not an inexpert citizen in money matters. He gave Cleveland the largest con-tribution made during the campaign—through gentle-men in whom he had confidence. Against Our Own Evarts. Prom the Boston Bernid.

Mr. Evarts is not a fallen leader, for he has never led. But he has missed the grandest ovening for landership that could have been offered a statesman, and one that will not be likely to return to him.

To Samuel Sullivan Cox. From the Galocston Dally News.

The Doom of Beller Skating

The enthusiasm that roller skating excited is kurlend in 1873-70, amounting almost to a mania, and the equalty sadden collapse of all interest in the pastine, has always been a source of worder.

MCLEEGAN AND STANTON

PHILADRIPHIA, May 8 .- In the last num-

good deal of attention.

Among other things, Gen. McClellan says that when Mr. Stanton was appointed Secretary of War he called on Gen. McClellan to inquire whether he (McClellan) desired him (Stanton) to accept. Gen. McCletlan, "having no reason to doubt his (Stanton's) sincerity, desired him to accept, whereupon he consented." The dent Lincoln came to him to explain that he had appointed Stanton to be Secretary of War because he supposed him to be McClellan's (McClellan) before the appointment because se did not wish it to appear that McClellan had asked it!

These astonishing statements show that if Gen. McClellan was not a first-class military ommander during the war, he is at least's man of first-rate imagination now.

The truth of Stanton's appointment is this:

Early in the fall of 1861 (certainly as early as October), Mr. Lincoln had determined upon a hange in the War Department; and he had also determined upon the appointment of Mr. Stanton to succeed Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Stanton was at that time making ar-York to practise his profession there.

Mr. Lincoln, being advised of this, sent word to Mr. Stanton not to go from Washington; it being his (the President's) desire to appoint him to an important place. Mr. Stanton at once abandoned his projected removal to New York. But days, weeks, months went by, and Mr. Lincoln made no sign. Stanton, not unnaturally, became angry and indignant, and, it is certainly true, made use of strong language at this time, not only about Mr. Lincoln, but about his heads of departments and the Republican eaders and the party generally. He went so far at a dinner table in this city, not six weeks before his appointment to be Secretary of War. as to intimate that Mr. Lincoln was not absolutely incorruptible; and if a very brief letter of his, written to the late John Tucker of this city a few weeks before his appointment, could e brought to light, it would show that Mr. Stanton could express himself with very great force in mighty few words.

Mr. Stanton was appointed early in January. 1862, not because Mr. Stanton was Gen. Me-Ciellan's particular friend, but for far more important reasons. No doubt Mr. Lincoln trongly desired that Stanton and McClellan should get along harmoniously together: but the implication Gen. McClellan seeks to convey. that Stanton's appointment being due to him. stanton was ungrateful, is all wrong. It is

absolutely without foundation.

Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Stanton because he believed Mr. Stanton to possess in a dis-tinguished degree the qualities particularly equired in the War Office; and, secondly, because he wished to placate the War Democrats. whose best representative he thought Mr. Stanton to be. That Mr. Stanton was the fact, no more to do with his appointment than is friendship for Tom Thumb, if he had any.

Mr. Stanton probably did not know at the time he was informed of Mr. Lincoln's desire that he should hold himself in readiness for an important place, what that place was to be, but that he abandoned his preparations to go to New York months before he was called to the office, shows how utterly inconsequent Gen. McClellan's wishes would have been one way or the other. Did Gen. McCiellan know at the time he wrote his article for the Century the act of Mr. Stanton's intended removal to New York and of his abandonment of it at the request of Mr. Lincoln months before he was ap-

pointed to the War Office? J. W. SCHUCKERS. Why Scantor Eustle was Dissatisfied.

Prom the Times-Democrat.

Great injustice is done Senator Eustis by as-

suming that his course is inspired by a failure to secure for his friends or supporters the patronage of this State, or that his expressions are the mere vaporings of a disppointed Senator.

The only appointment urged upon the President by Senator Eustis was that of Gen. Fred N. Ogden for Col-ector of the Port of New Orleans. Senator Jonas's name was also presented for the same

osmator Johas's name was also presented for the same office, and, although Senator Exists adhered to his con-viction that the appointment of Gen. Ogden would in every way best serve the interests of the Democratic party and the business community, he recognized every where the Democracy of Mr. Johas, and spoke of him in

all official circles in kindly terms.

Senator Gibson desired the appointment of H. P. Kernochan as Collector of the Port, and against this Senator Eustis filed vigorous protect on the grounds at the life of Democratic organization in Louisiana He alleged that Mr. Kernochan had opposed the nomine of a regularly constituted Democratic Convention for Congress in a Presidential campaign, not only support roters at the risk of the loss of the State to Mr. Cleve land. Furthermore, that he was allied with a faction whose leader had publicly declared that he would in the future lead the people of all parties and all colors

gainst the regular Democratic organization. When, therefore, the President reappointed Mr. Kernochan with all of these facts before him, it appears that Senator Eustis assumed that he had decided upon s policy which would prove destructive to Democratic organization, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the South, and that these conclusions had been strength-ened by the appointment of Pearson in New York and the failure to disturb the 100,000 Republican officeholders who continue to administer the affairs of a Demo

Instead of a fight for the offices, Mr. Eustis has been making a fight for a principle, and one which most se-riously affects the South and the future success of the

Prince Blemarck's Private Fatate.

From the London Truth. Prince Bismarck's private affairs have just been investigated by the committee charged to pur those his ancestral estate of Schönhausen, in Altmark as a national present to the Prince on his seventieth piribday. The revenue of the estate of Varsin, in Pome 867), is nearly \$10,000 a year. The great forest property of Friedricherube, in Lauenburg, was presented to the Prince in 1871. The timber on the estate brings in \$20, 000 a year, and the farms about \$6,000. The rental of Schönhausen is \$5,000 a year. Prince Bismarck has erected extensive paper mills and manufactories both at Varzin and Friedrichsruhe, and these have proved very successful, and bring him in nearly \$50,000 a year. His annual income, therefore, is upward of \$90,000, ex-clusive of his salary as Chancellor (\$13,500 and allow-ances) and his peusion of \$4,200 as a former Minister of Lauenburg. The Prince is a most anterprising landlord. and has greatly increased the value of his estates by judicious improvements. He is as thorough in the man agement of his private affairs as in his public adminis

The Manuers of the President and Cablact.

From the Philadelphia Times. The President is agreeable to everybody, Manning, while dignified, is never austere; Lamar, Whitney, Vilas, and Endicott are extremely pleasant men in all the relations of life, while Garland, who pride bimself on his Jeffersonian simplicity, is one of the mos

More Trouble for Minister Keiley. From the Commercial Advertiser.

Prom the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A gontforman who is in a position to know whereof he speaks says that the newspapers has know whereof he speaks says that the newspapers have been printed as a first to the linear of the Catholic Church. There is an inside story which has not yet been printed. "Mr. Kelley is not in good standing in the Catholic Church," said this gentleman, "and his appointment was a meatifactory to it as to the Italian Ilovernment. This I know beyond all question. The truth is that Mr. Kelley put himself outside the mother Church by marrying a Jewess, a very estimable lady, but withal, not a Catholic, and he has not been recognized by the Church since. It is due to Mr. Kelley, as well as to the Church, that his position should be known. Now I am very much affect that Mr. Kelley by accepting the Austrian mission has simply jumped from the frying pan into the fire, and that when he arrives at the Austrian capital he will deally regret having accepted the mission, as he will be subjected to a humiliation which will be fail all through his life. It has gone to Austria in eather two nor Jewesses are ever received at court, and I apprehend that we have not yet heard the last of Mr. Kelley's troubles."

Roscoe Conkling in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 4.- The Hon, Roscoe Conkling appeared in the United States District Court here to day as one of the counsel in a patent case. The fact of his appearance attracted an audience which completely filed the court reem. The space inside the here was filled with attorneys intent upon hearing him speak. ATTACKING THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Voice of Increasing Democratic Discon

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. WARHINGTON, May 1.—The condemnation of President Clevialand's policy as publicly set forth by Senator Eustis of Louisland, mesta the hosts. He voices the discontent and distrust which is now quiety manifested. The difference is, he has the courage to teil the President unmisakably the Dumoratic estimate of his does do not have the manifiness to teil nim the truth. This latter class continue to fawn at the feat of power. They live in the hope that they to them by right of political conquer. Belong to them by right of political conquer.

It is announced with somewhat of a flourish in certain quarters that the President does not read the criticisms on his administrative politics on the second of the content of the conte

can toll a state secret, that the present Republican incumbent was told a few days ago he would not be disturbed.

If there is any settled policy of the Administration save procrastination it is not visible to the naked eye or comprehended by finite mind. Democrate justly wonder what the President means. If the "rascals are not to be turned out," the inference can only be that there are none in, and that the cry raised by the Democrate of the land in this respect was false. If the Democrate fought a campaign involving such heroic labors as did the last, they feel that its victors should extend further than the elevation of one man to the Presidency and a half dozen others to Cabinet billets. They fought, they say, for all of the estate, and if it is denied them by the President they elected thay can only be subject to the just condemnation of having succeeded upon false pretences. They say they fought for principles, in which the man was subordinated, and, having succeeded in the contest, have the right to have them enforced by Democratic administrators.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cleveland, in his high estate, seemingly ignores the claims of those who elected him to office, and seeks rather the approbation of the effeminate coterie of the Republican party who could not vote for Mr. Blaine. It does seem as if the Mugwumps had the while hand, and that the tall is wagging a very slow-to-anger dog.

very slow-to-anger dog.

BURIAL OF COMMODORE GARRISON Gray Heads at the Unpretentious Ceremony Beside his Comn.

The funeral of Commodore C. K. Garrison at

his residence, 40 Park avenue, yesterday mording, was very unpretentious. The plain, black cloth-covered cof fin stood in the middle parlor, and the friends sat in the front parlor. The pail bearers, nearly all gray-haired men, wearing white aashes with black rosettes, were grouped around the coffin. They were Major-Gen. Han-cock, George W. Childs, Andrew Carnegie, José de Na-varro, R. M. Gallaway, Arthur Leary, Solon Humphreys, R. C. Livingston, John P. Kennedy, and R. B. Minturn. The lid of the casket was covered with white flowers, and large floral pieces were placed around the room and on the mantelpiece. A tall cross and an anchor of unnual size, both made of calla lilies, were at the head of the coffin. Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Van Auken, Mrs. W. R. Garrison, three brothers of the deceased, and others were in the back parlor.

The Rev. Dr. George W. Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church made a short prayer and then an address. He pictured the early friumphs of Commodore Garrison, and the aorrows which marked his later life. The Rev. Dr. Heirry J. Van Dyke, Jr., made a prayer, and the choir from the church haug W. Sarrison and them the friends passed by the coffin and looked at the dead tase.

Among those present were Mrs. 4. T. Stewart, Gan. Grant's wife and Mrs. Fred Grant on the Wife and Mrs. Fred Grant on the Wife and Mrs. Fred Grant on the Sarrison West. Hornes Rutharington, Corres. Sarrison West. Hornes Rutharington, editing the Charles Gallagher, and several other old Calfornia '49ers.

The interment was in Greenwood. Mrs. Garrison was The lid of the casket was covered with white flower formia 'sherm.

The interment was in Greenwood. Mrs. Garrison was greatly evercome, and was almost carried to her coach by her father, Mr. Randell.

Mr. O'Conor's Bust tu Pince at Last.

A marble bust of Charles O'Conor, which had been formally presented to the Supreme Court on the 18th of April, 1867, was yesterday placed in the General Term room. Mr. O'Conor desired that the bust should Term room. W. O'Conor desired that the bust should not be set up in the court room during his life time, and it was intrusted by him to Arthur V. Van Briesen, who yesterday asked that it be piaced in the court room. Prederick R Coudert, in seconding the motion, spoke of the high standing of Mr. O'Conor as leader of the bar of this kiste, if not of the United States. The bust was accepted in appropriate terms by Presiding Judge Davis.

Water from the Greeley Spring.

For thirty years the Chappaqua Hotel has been supplied with water from the Greeley Spring or been supplied with water from the Greeley Spring on the hill overlooking the village. The water runs through a pipe underground. Recently the water failed to run, and it was discovered that the end of the pipe had been lifted out of the spring by order of Miss Gabrielle Gree-ley, who took possession of the place recently. She as-serts that the hotel has no right to use the water without paying for it. On the other hand, the proprietor says the right to use the water was conveyed by deed.

Real Estate, \$1,500,000; Paper, \$750,000 From the Springfield Republican. Mr. Watterson learns from a friend of Mr. Jones that \$2,250,000 was recently offered for the New York Fines, and "peremptority declined."

FAILURE OF A PUBLISHING FIRM

James M. Oogood & Co. and the Helletype Company Suspend Payment. Boston, May 4 .-- The failure of the publishing house of James R. Osgood & Co. was announced to-day. The firm publishes the works of many of the most eminent poets, essayists, and novelists of America and Europe. It also publishes the American Architect Through Mr. Osgood's enterprise the heliotype process was introduced into this country, and it is now carried on by the Heliotype Company. with which he is connected. The firm descend from the old firm of Allen & Ticknor, which from the old firm of Allen & Ticknor, which has changed successively to William D. Ticknor & Co., Ticknor, Reed & Fields, Ticknor & Fields, Fields, Oagood & Co., James R. Oagood & Co., and Houghton. Osgood & Co. & 1878 the last-named firm was formed by the consolidation of the firm of James R. Osgood & Co. (consisting at that time of James R. Osgood and Benjamin H. Ticknor), Hurd & Houghton, and H. O. Houghton & Co. Afterward Massrs, Osgood and Ticknor with the word of James R. Osgood and Ticknor with the firm is a partner, also suspends, in which the firm is a partner, also suspends, and both concerns have made an assignment to the Hon, Robert M. Morse, Jr.

The liabilities of J. R. Osgood & Co. will probably reach about \$200,000, and the assets are nominally between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The assets, however, include large quantities of plates, the market value of which is somewhat uncertain. The firm has published soveral expensive works by subscription, and one cause of the present embarrassment is that while these books are ready for delivery, and the firm has contracts to the amount of thousands of dollars with perfectly responsible persons, the latter on account of the hard times, are has changed successively to William D. firm has contracts to the amount of thousands of dollars with perfectly responsible persons, the latter, on account of the hard times, are unable to receive the books at present. Besides the firm's liabilities, its individual members are debtors to a considerable amount, mainly for borrowed capital.

The liabilities of the Heliotype Printing Company will not be very large, as its expenditures were mainly for labor. The exact relationship existing between the firm and the Heliotype Company is this: Mr. James R. Osgood owns the Heliotype plant, and leases it to the firm of James R. Osgood & Co., who, with Mr. Samuel D. Sargent, earry on the works. A creditors' meeting will be held on the 12th inst.

She Attains a Speed of 449 Miles in One Day

on her First Trip to New York. When people look at a ship of modern build, and particularly at a new passenger ship like the Cunarder Etruria, which arrived at this port yesterday on her first trip, they have great difficulty in comprehending the lay at her dock her load water line at the bow was more than eight feet out of water, and the black hulk towered above that about as high as the roof of an ordinary three-story tenement towers above the street. The keel of the ship was twenty-one feet down under the water. If he could be set down in Broadway, opposite

was twenty-one feet down under the water. If she could be set down in Broadway, opposite the Post Office, pedestrians would have to pass up and down the street on each side in single file, and people could walk by means of a plank from her promenade deck into the windows of the top stories of buildings on the west side of the street. The pennant from her mainmast would float on a level with the weather gauge at the top of the tail flag staff on top of the Post Office building. The Seventh Regiment could find accommodations in her first cabin, and three other regiments could be quartered in the intermediate and the steerage. If the power could be economically transmitted, her engines would run a large part of all the machinery in the city.

The Etruria is the latest type of ocean passenger ship, built on what Capt. Bedford Pim of the royal navy calls the gas-pipe model. She is 520 feet long, and is about as deep as she is broad, this model being necessary because of the narrow gates to the Liverpool docks. She carries 2,500 tons of coal for her trip across the ocean, and if she could be loaded down to a draught of thirty feet she would carry 2,000 tons of cargo. British shipowners hope that eventually New York's harbor will be dredged out so that she can do this, but until this is done she cannot carry much more than 500 tons.

The Etruria was built chiefly as a fast passenger steamer. On her trial trip she reached a speed of 24 miles an hour. On her way across she covered 448 and 449 miles on two days, but she was not speeded all the way. Her builders assert that she will cross the ocean in six days and seven hours, or in three hours less than the lowest record. They say that she is fitted up in a style far superior to any other ship yet brought out by the Cunard Company. Since the English Government has chartered the America, the Alaska, the Oregen, and the Umbria, the Etruria is the only six-day ship that remains in the Liverpool service.

A rumor that 50 people who had engaged passage on the Etruria had canc

How Queen Victoria Affects the Stock Market.

From the London Truth. It is hardly known, I fancy, how certain stock markets are affected by the Queen's movements. I have just seen two letters addressed by eminent banking ouses in Berlin and Frankfort to a hotel proprietor s Aix, requesting him, in case her Majesty should decide to leave Aix for England via France (giving up her visit to fect. In each case a cipher message is enclosed, to be as it was stated that the profits on the anticipated cour te bourse would be very large indeed. The two houses are totally distinct, and one letter seemed to have ap re

From the Boston Courier.

Far in the depths of the mighty woods,
Where the ensping turties run,
And the brindle cow in the branches broods
From the dawn to the set of sant
Where the earlion and the pantner fight,
And the hungry coyotes bark,
And the blue for howls the live-long night
Sear the den of the Bolum stark;
Where the framptious Muzwump makes his lair
And the amorous guyascuts
His love song sings to the grizzly bear,
You'll find the pink arbutus.

When lovely

When lovely woman throws a rock, A continuacious ben to scare, I gives it artistic eye a shock To mark her attitude and air. But he not to your danger blind, If you should be beside her then; At once a piace of safety find, That is to say, stand near the hen.

THE LATEST SONG. Oh, mamma, dear mamma, come home with me now—
I wender what pape will think!
He'll meet you to night with a frown on his brow
For staying so long at the rink.
No lamp has been lighted to might in the hall,
'lis dark and the baby's awake,
And—there: I was sure, dearest ina, you would fall—
Some night your poor neck you will break.
Come home, come home.
Uh, mamma, dear mamma, come home.

THE MONTH OF LOVE. Now o'er the hill tops trippeth merry May.
And modest flowers spring 'neath her danging feet,
Era long to crown her brows with garlands gay.
And happy birds with songs her coming greet. The builtrog in the marsh doth gayly sing Once more necturnal carcle to his mate, And Corylon and Phylis, conting, awing At dewy eve upon the gerden gate.

> Pitriation is dama-tion—Talmap
> Well, if fliritation
> Is damnation,
> Our fears away we'll fling;
> For, if he's right,
> Damnation's quite
> A pleasing kind of thing. And, by the way.
> We here may say
> That past experience teaches
> There'll be ence more,
> Just as of yors.
> Damnation at the beaches. And sad to tell.
> He knows full well
> Who his experience searches.
> There's often been.
> Plain to be seen.
> Damastion in the churches.

PLIBTATION.

THE PERENNIAL CHESTNUT. Released from winter's manacles,
The building chestnut trees
Their pyramidic panieles
Will soon throw to the breeze;
Obesient to Dame Nature's plan,
Each year they flower answ.
But the chestnuts of the funny man
They bloom the whole year through.

If conquest be the Russian's plan.
Though he have bordes at his command.
He wou't march through Afghanistan
Until the bold Afghanistanned.

But should his forces victory win And put the Afghan tribes to rout, There's still an English Dunerin To keep the Russian duffer out. ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY. Builte Russig:

"You've gone quite far enough—come off!
Our power you seem to sneer at."
The Russian Czar to Komaroff:
"March on, my boy, to Herst."

f. B. to R.:

"Why do you at all treaties scoff,
And orbigations per at?"

The Russian Czar to Komareff:

"March on, my boy, to Herat."

to R.:

Say, Russia, ain't this mighty tough?

Ta' India that you'd pear as to

The Russian Czar to Komaroff:

"March on, my boy, to Heral." J. B. to B.;

"Be jawre, ye knaw i—well, then held off white preparations we're al."

The Resease Case to Komaroff;

"March on, my boy, to Heral." AN INTERESTING BUIT IN BOSTON.

Jowels Lost in a Hotel-A Newspaper's Comment-A Lawyer Selzes the Newspaper Plates Just Before Its Going to Press, Boston, May 4.-The Aldermen to-day ostponed consideration of the action of the Mayor in removing from office Constable Luther Davis, who three weeks ago attached the forms in the Saturday Evening Gazette office to prevent the publication of that paper. The origin of the trouble is connected with a visit which Miss Sarah LS. Marie, Inicco of Peter Marie of New York, made to this city a year ago. She stopped at the Hotel Vendome, and while she was out one even-ing a thief, who has not been detected, entered her rooms and stole jewelry which the owner valued at \$2,000. Built was instituted under the Landlords' Liability act to recover the full amount. The case came to trial about a month ago, and it attracted, considerable attention. Miss Marié testified that she locked the jewelry in a bureau before going out early in the evening. On her return she found the drawer broken open, and the property was missing. The trinkets, she said, were a part of her ordinary wearing apparel, and were in of her ordinary wearing apparent and it was delived. The landlord pleaded that Miss Marie should have deposited her valuables in the sate at the office for safe keeping, according to the printed regulations posted in her room; and further, that she was guilty of contributory negligence, because she failed to lock the door of the room are roller out.

bave deposited her valuables in the sale at the office for safe keeping, according to the printed regulations posted in her room; and further, that she was guilty of contributory negligence, because she failed to lock the door of the room on going out.

The reply to this was that as the stolen jevels were in daily use they did not come within the meaning of the statute requiring valuables to be left at the office for safe keeping. Otherwise she would be obliged to send to the office every time she wished to dress for dinner. The neglect to lock the door, she said, was the fault of a servant who was in the room after she left it.

Judge Knowlton told the jury they must decide whether the stolen jewels were valuables within the scope of the statute or whether they were articles of ordinary appared for a person in Miss Marié's station in life, and also whether the plaintiff by negligence contributed to her misortune. The wordet was against her.

Miss Marié's counsel were Messrs. Charles Albert Prince and Francis Peabody, Jr., a firm of bright young lawyers. Mr. Prince is a son of the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, ex-Mayor and Socretary of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Peabody's father is one of the solid men of Boston. Henry G. Parker, editor and owner of the Saturday Evening Gasetic, cherishes a bitter personal spite against all the Prince family. Nobody seems to know the origin of the feud, but Mr. Parker never misses an opportunity to say a savage word about the examined an editorial paragraph intimating that if Miss Marié's case had been in charge of comportunity to say a savage word about the the Marié-Vendome verdict the Gazetic contained an editorial paragraph in charge of comportunity to say a savage word about the contained an editorial paragraph in charge of comportunity to say a savage word about the composition of the Gazetic sone had been in charge of comportunity to say a savage word about the composition of the feet of the Gazetic sone had been in charge of eminimating that if Miss Marié's

THE OLD COMMODORE'S BRIDE.

Younger by 28 Years When She Dies than He Was When He Pell in Love with Her. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, the widow of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, died of pneumonia at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at her residence, 10 Washington place. She was taken seriously ill last Tuesday, with what was

then thought to be pleurisy. It developed into pneumonia, and on Sunday she was given up and bade farewell to her family and friends, She was conscious to the last. She came of a Virginia family, and was distantly related to the Vanderbilts through the Hand family. Her father was a lawyer and cotton planter, and was a cousin of William H. Crawford of Georgia, at one time a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Crawford moved to

Alabama and had his plantation near Mobile,

and there Mrs. Vanderbilt was born in 1846. went with him to New Orleans. She obtained a divorce, with permission to resume her maid-

a divorce, with permission to resume her maiden name. She returned to her family in Mobile, and there her father died during the war. On a visit with her mother to New York in 1868, she met the Commodore, who was then mourning the death of his first wife. Miss Crawford was tail and slender, with fair complexion and black hair. The old Commodore, forty-flve years older than herself, became infatuated with her. On May 20, 1869, an ante-nuptial contract was drawn up, in which he agreed to bequeathe to her in his will \$500,000 in first mortgage bonds of the New York and Hariem Railroad, at par.

She was at Saratoga that summer with her mother, and the Commodore was there also. He pressed her with all the ardor of a young suitor, and finally induced her to agree to a marriage in Canada, to avoid neighborhood gossip. They went to London, Canada, and were there married on Aug. 21 by a Wessievan minister. Augustus Scheli went along, and was the Commodore's best man. This was flity-five years after the date of the Commodore's first marriage. The couple returned at once to Saratoga, where their appearance as bride and groom in Congress Hall created a sensation.

Commodore Vanderbilt died on Jan. 4, 1877.

once to Saratoga, where their appearance as bride and groom in Congress Hall created a sensation.

Commodore Vanderbilt died on Jan. 4, 1877. He bequeathed to his wife \$500,000 in five percent. Government bonds and 2,000 shares of New York Contral stock, and gave her the use of his house and furniture, 10 Washington place, for life. She had remained there ever since, with her mother and her brother, liobort L. Crawford, and his family. She passed her summers in Europe or in Saratoga. Lately she bought a cottage at Soabright, N. J., and she received the deeds for it on Saturday. The house now goes to William H. Vanderbilt, and the furniture and statuary to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mrs. Vanderbilt was a regular attendant at the Church of the Strangors, and was a directress of the Sisters of the Stranger. The funeral will be on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Dr. Deems and his son will conductit. Bishop McPyeirs of the Methodist Church of Nashville, Tenn., is expected to assist also, Mrs. Vanderbilt will be buried baside the Commodore, in his vanit in the old Moravian Cemstery at New Dorp. It is only a few days since Mrs. Vanderbilt attended the interment of Miss Phobbe Vanderbilt attended the interment of Miss Phobbe Vanderbilt there, and caught the cold which led to her death. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt will have a niche beside that of the Commodore reserved for Mrs. Vanderbilt in the new mauscleum. He called at the house with his wife yesterday morning.

Two Lives Lost in a Chicago Pire. CHICAGO, May 4 .- A fire last night in the top story of 161 and 163 South Water street burned so fierce-ly that a second and then a general alarm closely fol-lowed the first. There was much difficulty in reaching lowed the first. There was much difficulty in reaching the flames, and the tops of three extension laiders caught fre before a hose could be brought to bear. Finally, with seven engines pouring water into the building, a dangerous contingration was several. While the fire was at its height twenty-five fire-men who were on the top floor of the building were caught by a section of failing roof. A few secaped unitjured, and some were taken out badly bruised. Martin Mulley, working with Trick No. 1, was caught by a volume of craise, cases, and barrels, which buried him tix feet deep. Charles Bird, who was standing beside Mulvey, fell just beside his centrade. When all the leas injured men had been calricated it was suddenly discovered that two ware mesting. Fifty men lost not time in clumboring up the ladders, and with picks and hooks they drawyd away the debris until their two companisms were found. Buth were dead. The loss is about \$25,900.

A Jaller's Struggle with Two Prisoners. COLORADO CITY, May 4 .- Jailer Robertson, while feeding the prisoners last evening, was attacked by two prisoners named Middleton and Lloyd. They took Roberton's plated from him and were beating him to death when the initer's sufficient the result of the her piatol refused to fire. Deputy Sincell Prisoners, but her piatol refused to fire. Deputy Sincell Prisoners, but her piatol refused to fire. Deputy Sincell Prisoners, but her piatol Milling him instantiy. Lloyd jumped from a window, but was captured.

Attempt to Burn a Children's Home. COVINGTON, Ky., May 4 .- An effort to burn the Children's Home here this morning was frustrated by one of the inmates awakening in time to give an alarm. The woodwork of the kitchen was destroyed. This is the second attempt that has been made to burk the blome within the past ten days.